

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XIX.]

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1848.

[No. 5335.]

American Citizen. His career of glory through life was sustained by crime; and his death was felt as a loss by every individual of that community, whose political existence was the fruit of his exertions.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS of General Washington is the condensed result of long experience, matured reflection and strong anxiety for the permanent prosperity of his country. His advice concerning the great importance of maintaining indissolubly the federal Union; the danger of indulging too much in party feelings;—the necessity of supporting public credit at home;—of maintaining public faith in all our transactions with foreign nations; of encouraging foreign intercourse free from foreign attachments;—are so many lessons of prudence which we should do well to bear in constant remembrance. Why therefore should not his legacy of wisdom and affection, be so published, as to admit of being constantly before our eyes? An ornament to our apartments, while it serves as a memento to guide our public feelings, and to manifest that the author lives in our memories?

To make it such, is the aim of the proposed Edition.

The Publishers are determined that the Address shall be printed on paper of the same quality and size as the splendid edition of the Declaration of Independence now engraving, & shall in all respects be a companion worthy that great State paper.

As errors are known from various causes to find their way into the most important writings, the publishers feel it their duty, not only to satisfy themselves, but to satisfy the public, of the authenticity of the copy from which this splendid Edition of the Farewell Address shall be published.

Mr. GEORGE BRIDPORT will complete the Design; of which the following is an outline:—The introductory part of the Address, in highly finished ornamental penmanship, shall form the upper part;—the other parts of the plate, shall be appropriate ornaments;—in the centre below shall be engraved, from an historical design for this publication by Mr. Sully the Surrender of the British Army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

The Address itself shall be printed with type of a peculiar and a appropriate character, designed for this purpose by Mr. Fairman, and to be cut and cast by our best artists. No more of the type shall be cast than will be necessary to execute this Address; & when it shall be completed, the type and the matrices in which it was cast shall be utterly destroyed; so that no other work shall ever be executed by the same letter which shall have printed the "FAREWELL ADDRESS" of him who lived and died, first in War; first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen.

The paper, of the first quality, 36 by 26 inches, will be made by Mr. Amies. The ink shall be carefully prepared, and of the best materials.

The signature of General Washington from which it is proposed to execute a facsimile for this publication, is that which he affixed to the Constitution of the United States, when he signed it as President of the Convention in which it was framed; Thus associating and concentrating some of the greatest events in the life of this great man and in the history of his Country.

The ornamental writing will be designed and executed in the very best manner; the ornamental parts of the design and vignette, will be engraved by G. FAIRMAN; and the Typographical part executed by John Binns. They will take especial care of the execution of their several duties in this respect, and they will call to their aid, all that liberality, zeal and industry can command from the Sciences and Arts, so as to make the "Farewell Address" no mean specimen of the state of the Fine Arts in the United States.

As much progress has already been made in designing and procuring materials for this splendid edition of Gen. Washington's "Farewell Address," it is expected it will be ready for delivery, with the Splendid Edition of the Declaration of Independence, in the month of December next. That the public may have a more perfect view of the design and style of execution, than can be given in a proposal, this Tribute to the memory of him who was "a Conqueror for the Freedom of his Country! A Legislator for its Security! A Magistrate for its Happiness," is not intended to solicit any subscriptions until the Ornamental parts of the plate shall be executed. It will then be submitted for public inspection and public patronage, at five dollars a Copy, payable on the delivery of the Engraving. Philadelphia, July 31.

Old Rye Whiskey, &c.

LINDSAY & HILL have just received from Baltimore, per schr Luminary, 5 bbls / old rye whiskey, of a superior quality
And from New-York,
7 pipes country gin, equal to Pierpoint's so celebrated

IN STORE,
Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum, in bbls and barrels

Claret wine, in casks, said to be superior to any ever imported into the district
Common whiskey, in barrels
Java, South America, and West India green and white coffee, in bags and bbls
Imperial & Y. Hyson Teas, in chests, half chests and 10 catty boxes
Nett and gross Shad and Herrings
10 seroons Spanish tobacco
Flour, selected for family use
August 29

Mechanics' Bank of Alex'a.

September 1, 1819.
THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of 3 per cent is this day declared for the last half year, on the Capital Stock paid in, payable to them or their legal representatives, on Friday the 11th inst.
By order of the Board,
P. H. MINOR, Cash'r.

September 1

This day is published,

AND for sale at the bookstore of
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,
The Controversy between M. B. & Quaro,

which appeared in the Alexandria newspapers in the year 1817, on some points of

ROMAN CATHOLICISM:

To which is added AN APPENDIX, containing a brief notice of Luther—of Indulgences—of the Inquisition—and of the Order of the Jesuits.

BY A PROTESTANT.
Price in boards one dollar. Sept 3

Books and Stationary.

ROBERT GRAY has just received for sale on commission, an invoice of Books and Stationary, among which are the following articles, viz:

Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia
Phillips's speeches; Shey's bookkeeper's Say's catechism of political economy
Manners & customs; Accidents of life
Gibson's natural theology
Adams's history of all religions
Bennett's letters; history of the late war
Volney's Ruins; Brownie of Bodbeath
The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man
Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry
Travels at home; Domestic Medicine
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution
Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles
Bonnet boards by the gross, dozen or single; superfine vellum cap writing paper
August 28

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber having commenced the Grocery business in the house of Mr. E. Lloyd, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Dunlap, on Cameron street, between Fairfax and Royal streets, has particularly selected for family use a general assortment of the best wines, liquors, cordials and groceries, which will be sold low for cash.

Also,
Twenty-four boxes Sicily lemons, in prime order, from New-York; and a fine assortment of handsome paper-hanging, recently imported from Marseilles, which will be sold very low by sets and by the yard.
VINCENT MASOSETTI.
August 18

50 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Saturday morning, the 15th inst. negro George, or George Griffin, the property of Miss McCall, by trade a nailer, and understands some part of the blacksmith's business; he is about 30 years of age; 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, very black complexion, large eyes and mouth, with thick lips. He is a very artful fellow and has been in the habit of obtruding himself as a free man, and will no doubt attempt to pass as such, and probably get work—has a down look when spoken in.—His clothes not recollected, having various suits.

A reward of 10 dollars will be given if taken in the town or county, 20 in the county of Washington or Fairfax, or the above reward if taken 50 miles from town, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

Masters of vessels are cautioned against harboring, or carrying off said runaway, as they will be dealt with according to law.
JAMES SANDERSON.
August 17

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of 80 acres of land, on the Colchester road, five miles from Alexandria, adjoining the lands of Haywood Foote and Dennis Johnston. The greater part of this tract is fine meadow land, abundantly supplied with water. Also one other tract of 261 acres, on the Ravensworth road, about 6 miles from Alexandria, and one mile from the first mentioned tract, adjoining land of Thos. Janney and Mr. M'Pherson: the greater part of this tract is in wood, the soil good and highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. If these lands are not sold before the first of January next, they will then be for rent.

CHARLES SIMMS.
June 18

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late concern of N. & R. Blacklock, are hereby requested to bring them to the subscriber for adjustment without delay, as the affairs of that firm must be settled within a limited time; and those indebted will please discharge their accounts as soon as possible, to

ROBERT S. BLACKLOCK,
Who continues the

Grocery Business.

at the same stand, in King-street, and invites the friends of the late firm to call on him for supplies as usual.
September 7

Stationary.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, the following articles of very superior quality—

Black lead pencils
Quills
Penknives
Pocket-books
Mathematical instruments

Copy and cyphering books, record books, and other blank books of every description; with every article in the stationary line.—Orders for blank books executed with elegance and dispatch.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON.
July 21

Exchange & Broker's Office,

Georgetown, District of Columbia.

ROMULUS RIGGS,

AT his office, next door below Crawford's tavern, Bridge-st. Georgetown, will exchange all kinds of Bank Notes on the most reasonable terms.—All persons who may have notes on the banks of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, would do well to call on him as he is largely in the purchase of that kind of money, and will take it on the most reasonable terms.—Persons travelling to the Western Country may at all times get the Bank Notes of the Western Banks at a fair discount, by calling at his Office. For the information of all persons throughout the U. States, R. Riggs makes it known, that all of the Banks of the District of Columbia pay their notes on demand in specie; and it would be much to the advantage of the merchants, and trading to the South and west, to encourage the circulation of the Notes of the Banks of Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, as it will at all times answer for remittances to the large commercial and Atlantic towns;—all persons emigrating or travelling to the westward, should be very particular and take the Notes of the Banks of the District of Columbia, as they will find them the most current, there being no counterfeits on the District Banks. The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria has long since failed—all persons should be on their guard, as they will be imposed on.
August 12

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber about the 4th of August, Negro Woman LOUIZA—she is 25 years old, about 5 feet five inches high, and stout; has some of her front teeth out, and is apt to laugh when spoken to; she has a sister Marinda and a mother living in Georgetown, one above Semmes's tavern, and the other on Herring Hill, where she has been harbored for two weeks, and left there to come home, but has not done so. I expect she can be found in Georgetown or Alexandria, where she has many acquaintances. I will give the above reward if brought home, or lodged in jail so that I get her again.
ROBERT HARPER.
Prince George's co. Maryland,
September 8

ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he will open an English, Mercantile, and Mathematical Academy at Mr. Ruhl's, Prince-street, a few doors west of the Farmers' Bank, where youth shall be instructed with care and expedition in the following sciences, in order to qualify them for the different departments in trade and business, viz. In the Mercantile, Naval, and Military line.—Reading; writing; arithmetic; English grammar; book-keeping; geometry, both plane and solid; mensuration of surfaces and solids; trigonometry; both plane and spherical; surveying; gauging; navigation; dialing; use of the globes, maps, and geography; algebra; conic-sections; mechanics; gunnery; fortification; fluxions; astronomy; &c. &c.

Applications to be made to Mr. Guy Atkinson, Mr. Wm. Dunlap, or at the academy, where the terms will be made known.

The Academy will open on the 17th inst.

JAS. CADEN.

Prof. Math. & Nat. Philosophy.

*Arithmetic is so indispensable a manner, (by lecture) that one figure does the office of ten in the common way; and of course, in one tenth the time the student can acquire a regular knowledge of this excellent art.
†Book-keeping (by single and double entry) in all its varieties, with general lectures on Domestic, Factorage, and Company Accounts; Accounts of Exchange; Negotiation of bills; covering of cargoes, &c. with calculations, shewing at one view the state of the trader, merchant, factor, and grocer's affairs. These being more closely connected with business than any of the above, occasioned the subscriber to point them out to the public. He also invites the learned to visit the academy at their convenience, and judge for themselves. On the first of October he will open an Evening School, for the accommodation of those whose employments prevent from attending during the day.
J. C.
September 12

S. & D. Reed,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of SHOES and HATS, consisting of the following kinds:

1000 pair women's leather pumps
400 do do do thick soles
300 misses' do do do
500 ladies' morocco slippers
200 do do do with heels
500 do low priced morocco slippers
500 children's morocco and leather shoes
500 men's & boys' bound leather shoes
400 men's low priced fur hats
400 do and boys' wool do
100 boys' white do
10 boxes lemons

All of the above articles are offered for sale at low prices for cash, and at the usual credit to punctual customers.—Country Merchants can be supplied at Northern Prices.
August 28

Baltimore Hospital,

24th August, 1818.

THE board of visitors have much pleasure in announcing to the public, that within the last eighteen months, a large and elegant addition has been made to this valuable institution, in the erection of the East wing of the building. This wing is 152 feet in length and 36 in width, with an extensive Southern projection at its extreme East end. It contains between 30 and 40 apartments, admirably calculated for the accommodation of every class of patients. Of this number are several large and airy wards, intended particularly for the reception of seamen, and well adapted to their various diseases. These different rooms and wards will be warmed by open fires, and by heated air blown into them, from furnaces constructed on a safe and improved plan. Arrangements will also soon be made, for lighting the apartments in the entire building, with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth, the attending Physicians of the Hospital, in their attention to the construction of the building, and their care of the sick, have given a character to this Institution, which is now inferior to none in the United States. In the short space of six years, a most noble establishment has been erected—a thing without parallel in this country. It is well known, that above half a century has been consumed, in bringing the Hospitals of New-York and Philadelphia to their present size, and it is admitted by many gentlemen, who have visited these Institutions, that the Hospital here, is by far the most extensive; the whole building being now 360 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the Hospital, renders it absolutely necessary that the new wing should be furnished; and every exertion is now making, to have it completed, before the cold weather shall set in.

The visitors at their late meeting, examined the Institution with much care—the apartments of the sick in the private infirmary—those in the lunatic asylum—and the wards of the sick and disabled seamen in the Marine Hospital—and they assert with confidence, that the sick and afflicted of every description are well accommodated and carefully attended. They have seen at their different meetings, the private patient comfortable; the wretched marine humanely taken care of; and the sailor, disabled by age, wounds and sickness, well provided with suitable medical assistance, and with every other comfort which his condition may require. Indeed the agreeable situation in which this very useful class of men are placed, does much credit, as well to the Director of the Marine Hospital, as to the attending Physicians, to whose immediate care they are entrusted. Every praise too, which the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs. Gatehel, the Stewart and Matron of the Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in which the House is uniformly kept, and for their care and attention to the administration of the internal economy of the establishment.

Before they conclude this account of the Hospital, the visitors would invite the attention of their fellow citizens throughout the United States, to the Anatomical Cabinet of Wax Preparations, by Chiappi, which certainly far surpasses any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country; and will afford to those whose curiosity may lead them to see how "fearfully and wonderfully they are made," but more especially to the medical student, a fund of useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the following medical gentlemen:

Doctors Colin Mackenzie, Attending
James Smyth, Physicians.
Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, Attending Surg.
Doctors George Brown
John Conder
John Campbell White
Solomon Birkhead
John Crowell
Peter Chard
Ashton Alexander
John Owen
William Donaldson

By order of the Board of Visitors,
JOHN HILLEN, Sec'y.

August 27
The Maryland Gazette and Republican, at Annapolis; the Political Examiner, at Fredericktown; the Torch Light, at Hagerstown; the Alleghany Freeman, at Cumberland; the Star and Gazette, at Easton; the National Intelligencer and Gazette, at Washington City; the Alexandria Herald and Gazette; the Richmond Inquirer and Compiler; the Ledger and Beacon, at Norfolk; Petersburg Intelligencer; Raleigh Minerva; Charleston City Gazette; Augusta Chronicle and Savannah Republican, will please publish the above once a week for eight weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for collection, positively on or before the first day of March next.

Advertisement.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber's service, on Saturday night the 15th inst. Negro woman TREACE or TREACY—she is five feet two or three inches high; about 30 years of age, of a very dark complexion, and when particularly examined is very apt to confound herself.—It is deemed unnecessary to mention her clothing, as she has all of them with her, and being extremely artful, she no doubt will change them and endeavor to pass for a free woman. She is well acquainted in Charles county, Prince George's, Alexandria and the City, as about 5 years ago she made her escape, and was 6 or 7 months about the Lower Ferry, leading to Alexandria, and from thence to Washington City, where she acquired an extensive acquaintance among the Negroes belonging to John Brent; esq.; and the greater part of said Negroes belong now to William and Robert Brent, esqrs. and Mr. Dudley Diggs. Negro Treace has a scar on the back part of her neck, occasioned by a scorpion put for the benefit of her eyes, which are very weak at this time. I will give 10 dollars if taken in the county and secured in jail, or if out of the county and secured as aforesaid, so that I get her again, 25 dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said Negro at their peril, as the law will be rigorously put in force against any offender.
THOMAS BURGESS.
Charles co. Maryland, near
Port-Tobacco, Aug. 24

Robert Gray,

Next door west of the corner of King & Royal Streets,

HAS just received on consignment, the following BOOKS and STATIONARY ARTICLES, viz:

Volney's Ruins; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Olney Hymns; Panaway's Letters Murray's Reader, Grammar, Exercises and Key;
Triumphs of Temper;
New York Reader, No. 1, 2, & 3;
Episcopal prayer books
Travels at Home; Cases of Conscience
Chalmers's Discourses
Accidents of Human Life
Placed, a Spanish Tale; Manners, a novel; Balance of Comfort
Letters from the Cape of Good Hope
Bonaparte's Letter to Lord Liverpool
Coxe's Female Scripture Biography
Reveries of Robertson
Harrington and Ormond
Memoirs of Moreau
Bernadotte
Rachael Baker
Youth's Cabinet
Murray's Grammar, Abridged
Murray's, Webster's Comly's, and N York Spelling Books
New-York Preceptor and Primer
Allison's Sermons, 2 volumes
Tales of Fancy; Poetical Chronology
Clavis Ciceronis; Tacitus
Airs of Palestine; Hubert and Ellen
Valentine's Eve; Readings on Poetry
Lord of the Isles
Sage's, or The Proverbialist
Cowper's Poems; Comic Dramas
Paris Revisited; French War in Spain
Poet's Pilgrimage; Masonic Minstrel
Simpson's Comic Sections
Willish's Lectures
Rambach's Meditations
Sidney on Government
Warren's America; Military Tutor
Family Prayers; American Star
Sanford and Merton; Scott's Lessons
Looking Glass for the Mind
Pocket and school Bibles & Testaments
Jess's Surveying
Johnson's Dictionary, large and small
Child's Monitor; American Nepos
History of England
Addison's Works, 6 vols. boards
Federalist; Clerk's Magazine
Columbian Letter Writer
Introduction to Reading
Episcopal Hymns, &c. &c.

Stationary:

Plain and fancy letter, superfine and common cap writing and large brown wrapping paper; band box and bonnet boards; playing cards; ink powder, red and black; black morocco pocket books; wedgewood cork and paper inkholders; lead and slate pencils; superfine English and American drawing paper; Reeves's colors in boxes; German and octave flutes; fifes and clarionets; black sand and sand boxes; wafers; quills; blank checks on the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank; bills of lading; seamen's articles; manifests and powers of attorney; bank and ruled ledgers journals day books invoices, letter & common account books in full and half binding. Orders for any description of blank books executed at a short notice; and warranted for neatness, strength and durability, equal to any in the district.
June 27.

Carpeting.

ON hand at the auction store corner of Prince and Water streets, Holland Rush Carpets, (justly celebrated for their durability)—of different widths and qualities, which may be seen and purchased at any time.
June 18

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Robert Gray

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and former customers, that he has recommenced the

Bookbinding and Stationary Business,

next door to the corner of King and Royal streets, and is prepared to execute any orders in the Bookbinding business with which he may be honored—he is also supplied on commission, with a small assortment of Stationary comprised of articles most in demand, and particularly invites the attention of juvenile customers to articles used in schools, such as Cyphering and Copy books, &c. which are made of the best materials that can be procured and at the usual prices—orders from Banks or public offices for any kind of blank account books, can be executed in a style of strength and elegance equal to any in the United States.
May 27

French Creek Boarding School.

The following is published for the information of Parents:

HAVING long believed that a School on a plan different from most others in many respects, would be beneficial to society, and apprehending that with all its cares, and the responsibility inseparable from such a concern, I could more cheerfully devote my time to the education of children than to any other business, I have concluded to establish a BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS.—With this view I have purchased the FARMER CREEK FARM, four miles east of the yellow springs, on the Norristown and Philadelphia road, situated in Pike-land and Vincent townships, Chester county, twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia, combining many conveniences for the support of such an institution; and having let the farm, etc. in a way calculated to supply the family with provisions, I propose to devote my attention, with the aid of suitable assistants, to the education of the children who may be placed under my care.

In selecting the pupils, it is not proposed to be governed entirely by their ages, nor to require that they shall all be members of the religious society of Friends; but as the school rules will be very few in number and very simple, it is my wish that none may be sent contrary to their own inclination; nor any one who would not be likely to be good examples to the other scholars, and treat them with kindness and affection.

The price for board and tuition will be two hundred Dollars per annum, one quarter always to be paid in advance—no restrictions respecting the kind of clothing are intended, nor respecting the frequency of the changes that parents may require; the washing will be charged at the ordinary price per dozen—children may be admitted for one quarter only, and such as are entered for a longer period, may nevertheless be removed at the expiration of any quarter.—The communication with Philadelphia will be frequent and easy by stage, and a house of entertainment kept by the farmer for the accommodation of persons having business at the school.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and the use of Maps and globes, will be taught, together with such other branches as the progress of the children and experience may render expedient. The school to open the first of the 5th month next. For farther information apply to Edward Stabler, Alexandria, or to

EMMOR KIMBER.

2d mo. 31

District of Columbia, to wit:

Alexandria county, April term, 1848.

IN CHANCERY.

The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria—

Complainant,

VERSUS

Thomas W. Peyton and Wm. H. Dundas

—Defendants.

THE defendant, Thomas W. Peyton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Thomas W. Peyton is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant Thomas W. Peyton do appear here on the 1st day of the next court, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Wm. H. Dundas, does not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas W. Peyton, until the further order of the court;—and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, C. C.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REPRESENTATIVES.

There are few sessions of congress which pass without casting some further shade of absurdity (in addition to those it derives from its own obvious nature) upon the doctrine, set up by wild theorists, of the right of constituents to instruct their representatives. The conduct of those instructors on the subject of the compensation law, combined with some late results, throws a new and a glaring light upon their fitness to instruct. Who can forget the disgraceful clamor that was raised upon that occasion, and the wrath with which those public instructors sent forth the steam from their over-heated brains, denouncing all who voted for that measure of sound policy and common honesty? and who can forget the change which it occasioned in the representation of the country? When time was given for reflection, however, and the fog through which they viewed the subject was dispelled, they began to repent:—like the wise citizen in Shakspeare's Coriolanus, "though they willingly voted for their banishment, yet still it was against their will," at the late election they have called back some of the most sturdy advocates of increased compensation, and shown that they regard those who took that side of the question with more respect and confidence than they do the servile crawlers after popularity who, on that occasion, out of fear, deserted both the people and the honor of congress.

They who assert the right to instruct, actually pervert the term *representative* from its original signification and import; and would reduce that high office of trust down to nothing more than that of attorneys of their constituents; and regardless of their own conscientious sense of right or wrong, pretend to pride themselves on acting according to the motley notions of those constituents only. But surely this is a most degrading idea of a representative, and exhibits him in the most servile of all points of view—that of the abject prostrator of his judgment and conscience at the feet of others, without consideration of what the value or quality of their opinions may be. It is directly saying, "No matter how absurd—no matter how wicked or how ruinous to the public weal your decisions may be—I will be your humble slave to carry them into effect." The election of Westminster has sometimes cost the candidates thirty thousand pounds sterling apiece—but to a proud and honest man, who deeply tendered the honor and prosperity of his country, to be made a representative (an attorney rather) on the terms of our instruction-mongers, would be paying a much severer price for it. A representative in congress is a person deputed to perform a certain portion of the public business in the national council or assembly, and vested with full power to that effect. In this office he is bound by every law of God and right to use his best judgment in deciding, and his best endeavors in promoting, whatever he shall believe to be most for the national good; and this without any view to the will of his particular constituents, or any regard to their sense of affairs. For it may be, either that the sense of those constituents cannot be conveyed to him, or that they may have no sense to convey.

That this independency of the representative is supposed by the constitution, appears plainly from this, viz.: that the powers with which he is invested are not revocable at pleasure, or before the expiration of the term for which they are given. How far such an ordainment of things is eligible, I am not now arguing: I only say that if a representative be nothing more than a person who sits in congress to speak the sense, whatever it may be, of a certain number of people, as he receives it by post from the country, he is only to be compared to the showman's brazen head, in Don Quixotte, a hollow piece of brainless metal—a tube—an organ-pipe—a kind of wind instrument, which sends forth sounds mechanically, at the mere capricious will and despotic commands of his owners.

ROGUES CAUGHT.

We are gratified in being able to state, that the swindlers who have lately prowled about Philadelphia, New-Jersey, and this city, obtaining from the poor emigrants from England, Ireland, &c. their guineas and their little property, under pretence of promising them employment, are at length in the hands of justice; being now under examination in the police office of this city. Persons whom they have imposed on, will do well to attend at that office in the City-Hall.

[N. York Columbian.]

FROM THE SOUTH.
We have just seen a gentleman from St. Augustine, who informs us that between

seven and eight hundred Indians and — are encamped near the Muskeget; and about one thousand in a strong encampment, are on the St. John's River, who evince a strong hostility against the frontier people of this state. They have declared themselves hostile, and are determined to attack our countrymen as soon as they can obtain powder and ball. Several of the chiefs have been at Augustine, endeavoring to get ammunition from the governor of that place, and it is believed they have partially succeeded.

Our informant also states, that he saw captain Obed Wright in St. Augustine—that he had taken a Spanish protection, and intended in a few days to go to the Havana. Four whites, on their way to St. Mary's, have already been murdered by the savages; and we dread to hear from that quarter, knowing as we do, the defenceless situation of our frontier citizens. Why does not the general government station an efficient military force to prevent these people from the tomahawk and scalping knife?—We believe no section of our country is more neglected than the frontiers of Georgia. What is the cause of this? Have we committed any offence that merits such neglect? We hope the proper authorities will turn an eye to that quarter.

[Savannah Republican, 8th inst.]
Orders from the President of the United States to the Marshal of this District, reached town yesterday, to have all the crew of the Venezuelan brig of war General San Martin, arrested and committed to prison. The Marshal is now putting these orders into execution. We have not yet learned what has caused this step.

[Ibid.]
We have great satisfaction in publishing the following letter from general Ripley—it speaks the language of a citizen and a soldier, and is creditable to his practical ideas of civil liberty.

[Nat. Advocate.]
From the Mobile Gazette.
Copy of a letter from General Ripley to Judge Toulmin, dated

H. Q. Bay of St. Louis, July 1.
"Sir—I have received from the Adjutant and Inspector General at Washington, a letter of yours, on the subject of a supposed resistance of the civil authority on the part of—"

"Anxious, as I ever have been, that the army should bow to the supremacy of our civil tribunals, I shall lose no time in enforcing the principle on the present occasion.

"The young officers possessed of zeal, gallantry, and aspiring ambition, too often commit indiscretions similar to that complained of in the present instance. Accustomed themselves to see the principles of military law operating upon those within their immediate sphere of action, they make an easy and improper transition in their application to the person and property of the citizen. They do not reflect, that rules of conduct necessary to impart to any army its impulse, its discipline, and its subordination, become acts of tyranny when applied to those who are not within the defined limits of military authority. Indeed, they do not seem to be aware, so fully as they ought, that a vital principle of our free institutions is, to place the civil superior to the military authority; and that, were this principle to be exploded, our social institutions, which they as well as all good citizens hail with so much veneration, would degenerate into a military despotism, enforcing its edicts at the point of the bayonet.

"Although I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, yet as an individual member of the republic, and feeling deeply interested in her fortunes, I must present to you my acknowledgments for the prompt and efficacious manner in which you have supported, in this instance, the prerogatives of the civil authority; and to assure you that in all cases within my command, I shall inculcate and enforce a respect for them on the part of the army.

"I shall await your instructions as it respects the period when — shall be surrendered to the competent authority. He, I believe, is at this moment in the Alabama Territory, and of course it will require some time to accomplish it. And I have only to remark, that as — is a valuable (though in this instance an indiscreet) young officer, and as the military arm, will be put forth with vigor, within my command to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages, I do most sincerely hope, he will be pursued no farther than is necessary to enforce obedience to the majesty of the laws.

"With high personal respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

"E. W. RIPLEY, Maj. Gen.
Commanding 8th Depart."

DEBATE.
In the House of Representatives, on Internal Improvement—March 12, 1818.

MR. MERRICK'S SPEECH—CONCLUDED.
The constitution, Mr. Chairman, cannot be shorn of its rightful authority, by the concessions of our friends, any more, than by the assertions of our opponents; in sustaining the practical construction of this power of the federal government from the dawn of American Independence to the

present day, I shall fearlessly encounter every other authority.

Were the construction, however, which our opponents have put on this clause, correct, it would leave yet unimpaired the power of appropriating the dividends of the stock held by the government in the Bank of United States, and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, neither of which fall within the description of those sources of revenue that are embraced by this section; and both of which would consequently remain subject to the provision of another clause of the constitution which I shall presently have occasion to notice.

But whence, let me ask, do our opponents derive their limitation of the power of Congress to appropriate the public revenue? Congress have power, we have seen, "to lay and collect taxes; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare;" under no other restrictions, except "that all duties, excises and customs shall be uniform;" "that no duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state," nor any "direct tax imposed," but according to a prescribed ratio among the several states.

Why does this language extend beyond the authority of laying and collecting taxes? Not to provide for the payment of the debts of the nation. For that obligation of good faith, so far as respected existing debts, the constitution, elsewhere, expressly provides: and from the subsequent power to borrow money, that of returning it, when due, would have been necessarily inferred.

Why describe the objects to which the revenue may be applied, and impose an obligation to provide for them, unless the power of appropriating the public money to those objects, was also designed to be granted? Shall we render nugatory a clause of the constitution, from a fair construction of which, it is conceded, by almost all our adversaries, that much public benefit may be derived?

They are prepared, however, to meet this interrogatory with another. It is confidently asked, "why should a specific enumeration of any other powers of Congress immediately follow this clause, when every power would be embraced by an authority to provide for the common defence & general welfare? My construction of the clause affords an easy solution of this enquiry. The powers, delegated by it, are restricted to the collection and application of the public revenue. Many, indeed the far greater part of the powers subsequently enumerated, require, for their exercise, no appropriation of money whatever. The very few which do require such auxiliary aid, are the most important of them all, as "to raise and support armies;" "to provide and maintain a navy;" and they involve the necessary exercise of many powers, which the mere authority to appropriate the public money does not comprehend. The latter furnishes but one mean of attaining the common end of all the powers of Congress, the general welfare. It may be employed for this purpose either singly, or in conjunction with other powers, alike necessary to this primary and ultimate end of all governments.

The defect of the argument which I have sought to answer arises from a supposition, that my construction of the clause in question, which extends its import beyond the power of levying taxes, asserts a title to every power whatever, tending, in any degree, to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

For myself, sir, I totally disavow any such construction. I ask for Congress but the authority, expressly delegated by this clause, to lay and collect taxes, and when thus collected, so to apply them, as to provide for the safety and welfare of the union.

Far from being the unbounded authority, at which so much alarm has been expressed, it carries along with it several obvious limitations. The end to be attained by it, must be one of common defence, or of general welfare: it must, also, be one which requires the appropriation of money; and Congress can, then, no farther participate in its attainment, in virtue of this power, than by contributing, towards it, the public money.

It cannot be contended, that this power is rendered unnecessary, by that contained in the last clause of this section, "to make all laws which are necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers expressly delegated to Congress. The former is a primary and independent power; the latter but secondary, or auxiliary. Had the latter not been expressed, there can be no doubt, to use the language of Publius, "that it would have resulted to the government by an unavoidable implication," as it did, under the articles of confederation. It was inserted in the federal constitution to obviate, not to create doubts. But, if deemed essential, this authority extends beyond that in question, and comprehends the power to pass other laws, as well as acts of appropriation. It suffices for my present purpose, while it also obviates an objection of one of my colleagues, (Mr. Smyth) that, among those acts, it expressly authorizes all such, as are required for the exercise of the power contained in the clause which I have endeavored to expound. Both clauses resemble each other in one quality, which our adversaries seem to disregard; they were designed to enlarge, rather than to abridge, as is contended, the constitutional powers of Congress.

A constitution of government, the offspring of mutual concession, among a people jealous of their freedom, and divided into many distinct sovereignties, alike jealous of their authority, ought not to be construed as a treatise of political philosophy, the production of one scientific mind.

We cannot be surprised at finding its language redundant in the delegation, as well as the limitation of power. Of this, the particular section, on which I have just commented, affords several examples. The powers to provide and maintain fleets and armies, are embraced in the more comprehensive authority to declare war; the power to borrow money, in that of paying the debts of the nation; yet all those powers are separately and expressly delegated.

I claim no more, Mr. Chairman, in support of that, for which I now contend, than that a power, as expressly delegated, as any of those which I have enumerated, shall not be subverted by any rule of construction whatever.

This power, has been exercised from the very foundation of the federal government, not merely in the purchase of lands for a variety of purposes, more or less intimately connected with the convenience of the government, or with the military defence and commercial prosperity of the United States: it has been substantially applied, as has been already remarked, to the encouragement of domestic manufactures; and, in a form less disguised, to the promotion of foreign emigration; the advancement of agriculture; the cultivation of science, literature and taste; the diffusion of sentiments of patriotism, benevolence, and piety.

The ingenuity of our opponents has not descended, and surely will not, to distinguish between the release of a debt due to the treasury, and the appropriation of a sum, already collected, in favor of an object of general welfare.

One of my colleagues (Mr. Smyth) has consistently pushed his doctrine of construction to its proper extent. He has denied the constitutionality of the appropriations hitherto made to the Cumberland road, as well as, to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers of Venezuela. The same candor will extend this sentence of condemnation to all the pensions which have been granted, and to all the rewards of valor which have been bestowed by the federal government; not only to the whole tariff, but to the institutions in general; to the genius and character of the nation.

There remains, Mr. Chairman, one other clause of the constitution, hitherto unnoticed in this debate, to which I beg leave to call the attention of the committee, in support of the authority, for which I have last contended.

The 2d clause of the 3d section of the 6th article, confers on Congress a power not enumerated in the section, over which we have just passed. It is "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." The first branch of this authority was designed, as will appear from the context of the whole section, to enable the federal government to regulate and dispose of its own territory, according to the suggestions of the wisdom of Congress; the second embraces a similar power over all other national property; and, consequently, over the surplus revenue to be found, at any time, within the public treasury.

The obligation, as well as the power, of rendering productive such a portion of the revenue, as the public exigencies do not require, and as cannot, without considerable loss, be applied to the redemption of the public debts before they are due, is clearly deducible from this clause of the constitution.

This surplus must, otherwise, lie idle in the public treasury; a treasury, which, in fact, exists only in contemplation of law. It must remain in the hands of collectors, and other public officers, or be deposited in the vaults of some bank; and, in both cases, be exposed to all the hazard, without returning the profit of a loan.

Can it be questioned that such portion of the public money may be constitutionally applied to the purchase of the stock of a canal or turnpike company, as it has already been, to the stock of a bank, under such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe?

I do not contend, in virtue of this clause, for the power to establish a banking or any other chartered company; but for the simple authority to convert, by exchange, or sale, one species of property, into another, for the public benefit.

If the imposition or continuance of public taxes, with a view to such an object, be deemed a measure of doubtful right or expediency, no doubt can arise, as to such an application of the sum now proposed to be appropriated, or of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to which this section of the constitution directly applies.

Although under no constitutional obligation to look beyond the profit which might attend any such application of the public money, Congress might, and undoubtedly would, blend, with that consideration, other objects of general advantage. As individual subscribers to the stock of all canal and turnpike companies usually extend their views, even in pursuit of profit, beyond the expected dividends upon their stock; so the government may often confidently anticipate a benefit, far surpassing in value any pecuniary profit on its stock, from the success of a public work of general utility. In all such acquisitions of stock, it will regard the convenience and safety of the nation; and if the former has a price, the latter unquestionably has none.

This mode of applying the public money to the structure of roads and canals, is liable to none of the objections urged by one of my colleagues (Mr. Smyth) to the expediency of passing the resolutions before the committee.

Indeed, when the general purport of the resolutions is considered, these objections must appear to himself premature, since they apply rather to the details of a system anticipated by himself, than to the resolutions themselves, which merely propose to constitute a fund for internal improvement.

My colleague cannot deny the possibility of forming a system which shall combine individual sagacity, enterprise and skill, with the national wealth, for the attainment of the far greater part, if not all the objects, upon which this power of appropriation would be exerted. He has not only beheld, but recently co-operated in the execution of such a system, in the state which we both represent. The characteristic feature of that system is, that to every public work, deemed by the legislature worthy of their patronage, and to which three-fifths of the stock necessary to complete it shall have been previously subscribed by private individuals, the state subscribes the remaining two-fifths, with a proviso, that the total profit of the stock shall exclusively belong to the individual subscribers, until they shall have received legal interest upon all the sums which they may have advanced; after which, the state participates with them, in the dividends of the common stock. The subscription of the state operates as a moderate insurance against loss to private adventurers, who are expected to be attracted to all such enterprises, principally by the hope of gain; and

is thus calculated to elicit the subscription of individual wealth to public use. While the state regards herself as amply remunerated for a temporary suspension of the interest on her share of the common stock, by the accomplishment of a public work, calculated to replace this interest, at some future period; and to augment, in the interim, her wealth and population.

This system is not more susceptible of application to the circumstances of a single state than to those of the United States.—It would suffice in order to extend the scale, to extend, also, the means of its application.

I would reluctantly appropriate, any part of the public revenue, to roads or canals, without that security, for their judicious, faithful, and economical completion, which would be afforded, by associating, in their original structure, and subsequent preservation and repair, the cautious sagacity, persevering industry, and unceasing vigilance, of private interest—although I am not prepared to say, that there are no works of this description, to which I would not subscribe from the public treasury, a larger proportion than two fifths of the stock necessary for their execution—or that there may not be some, connected with the common defence, which would be cheaply provided for at the sole cost of the union.—One of my two colleagues, (Mr. Smyth and Mr. Barbour), to whose arguments I have so often referred, sought to discourage the smaller states from yielding their support to the resolutions before us, by suggesting, that, under any equitable distribution of the fund, which it is proposed to set apart for internal improvement, but a very inconsiderable allotment would fall to their share—while, the other, significantly asked, "if Massachusetts would give five millions of dollars to New-York or Virginia?"

Sir, the question whether congress have the constitutional power, so to apply the public money, ought not to be decided by such considerations. Its decision may, indeed, but its truth cannot be affected, in the remotest degree, by the manner in which the power, that we seek to sustain, may be hereafter exercised. If the smaller states will receive, but little, they require less than those of larger dimensions—and it should satisfy their justice, that, what they receive, will be in the exact proportion of what they contribute to the common fund.

The first suggestion of my colleague reduces the fund to the least sum proposed—the last swells it to millions. I acknowledge, that I most earnestly wish to see it augmented to an extent, much beyond the appropriation contemplated by the resolution on our table. And when a proper occasion shall offer, I will submit a resolution which I hold in my hand, to enlarge it by adding the proceeds of sale of all the lands, ceded to the government of the United States, by the commonwealth of Virginia. [Here Mr. Mercer read a resolution to that effect.] The propriety of thus enlarging the proposed fund has been suggested to me, not only by the general policy of such an augmentation, but by the express terms of the Virginia act of cession, to which the United States were a party. There is, in this compact, a reservation of "all the ceded territory, as a common fund for the use and benefit of the several states, including Virginia, according to their respective proportions in the general charge and expenditures, set forth in the articles of confederation," which would be found on comparison, to correspond very nearly with that ratio of distribution, provided by the act of the last congress creating a fund for internal improvement, to which, the late President refused his assent.

The compact solemnly subjects to this reservation, that "this fund shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for the purpose set forth, and for no other purpose whatever." The maxima of good faith and a positive provision of the federal constitution, enjoin upon Congress the fulfilment of this stipulation—and no mode of giving effect to it, would better accord with its letter and spirit, than a distribution of the fund among the several states, for the purposes proposed by the resolutions.

The sentiment, I know, Mr. Chairman, exists, and I regret that it does, that if a fund be provided for internal improvement, it will be misapplied to gratify local and sectional interests. An effectual security against such an abuse of power, would be created by a distribution of its annual revenue, in conformity with the provision of the Virginia compact—and if the fund should be augmented to the extent, which I have just proposed, such a division of it would not destroy efficacy. It cannot be believed, that there exists a single state, in the Union, in which, such a fund would not be required, or could not be judiciously applied. No part of America has yet reached a degree of improvement, which leaves its internal intercourse, without a demand for an additional road or canal.

Although all the states, or even a majority of them, might not combine in devoting their respective shares of such a fund to one common object, yet some of them occasionally would, so as to obviate, in part, the chief inconvenience resulting from its distribution.

Is it too much to suppose, that there exists throughout the United States a patriotism which would exult at the accomplishment of a connexion of the lakes with the Hudson, by means of the useful and noble work, which New-York has just commenced, or of that scarcely less important, though much less expensive connexion between the waters of the Ohio and the Chesapeake, which Virginia has so long contemplated?

To the smaller states, who are said to have least concern in the decision of this question, every new cement of an union, essential, indeed, to the future prosperity and happiness of all its members, must be peculiarly interesting, since in any calamity, which might destroy this great bulwark of our common safety, they would be the greatest sufferers.

With regard to the general character of that power, which we are now, I trust, about to exert, it must be universally acknowledged, that whatever tends to facilitate the necessary intercourse between the remote extremities and the common centre of so vast an empire, has the same propitious effect, as would result, were it to

otherwise facilitate, from contracting the extent of its territory, without reducing its population, impairing its wealth, or narrowing its resources.

To the friends of American liberty, who justly regard the state governments as essential parts of a republican system erected on a scale, so extended, as to constitute a cause of alarm—or who, with equal truth, consider our union as the bond alike, of our independence and freedom, every measure which has the effect of diminishing the extent of the one, or of multiplying and strengthening the ties of the other, must be viewed with anxious solicitude.

For Virginia, so unhappily divided on this question, it should be enough to silence her objections, that, situated midway between the colonies of England and Spain, she constitutes the key of that expanded arch, which, stretching from north to south, binds the whole east in union, and sustains, upon its broad and lofty summit, our western empire.

Representing a district adjacent to the seat of the government, I have personally, or in behalf of my immediate constituents, less interest in the decision of this question, than those gentlemen who come from the remote sections of the union; but who can be insensible to the great purpose which should constantly animate all our labors; the preservation and improvement of that noble fabric of government, under which it is alike our happiness and our glory to live?

Married.

At Washington, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. THOMAS R. GEE, to Miss LUCRETIA BREST, both of this place.

Died.

On Sunday night last, Mr. SAMUEL HUTTON, coachmaker, aged 32 years, formerly of Baltimore.

Exchange Coffee-House
MARINE JOURNAL
PORT OF ALEXANDRIA...September 17.

ARRIVED.
Ship Thomas, Kelly, 41 days from the Isle of May; salt, wine, and tanned leather, to James Sanderson. Vessels left, the same as reported by brig Economy, Cleveland, ar. yesterday, with the addition of brig Vancouver, of Philadelphia, ar. 3d of August from Oporto.

Schr Happy-Return, Thorogood, from Camden, N. C. with merchandise, to the master.

CLEARED.
Brig Friendship, Manning, Boston.

An inland vessel was upset in a squall this morning, and grounded on the flats opposite town.—Those on board saved themselves by clinging to her sides, until relieved by boats from the shore.

Schr Mary-Elizabeth, Newcomb, hence, at Oporto, 1st August.

Schr Rose-in-bloom, Howland, hence, ar. at Charleston, S. C. 10th inst. in a very quick passage of 5 days.

Schr Hilar, Hand, cl. at Philadelphia, 16th inst. for this port.

State of the Weather—At 2 P. M. 74 deg.

ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The Grand State Lottery
Will commence drawing in Philadelphia; the first drawn number will be entitled to
Ten Thousand Dollars!
The prizes only will be drawn, consequently it will be completed in ten days drawing.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

50,000
DOLLARS.

D20,000	D10,000
10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000
10,000	4 of 5,000
100 of 1000, 36 of 500, and 5000 of 40.	

All payable in cash.
Tickets will advance to 40 dollars on the opening of the wheels. Present price 38 dollars.

Halves	D19	Quarters	D9 50
Eighths <td>D 4 75<td>Sixteenths<td>2 37 1/2</td></td></td>	D 4 75 <td>Sixteenths<td>2 37 1/2</td></td>	Sixteenths <td>2 37 1/2</td>	2 37 1/2

TO BE HAD AT

ALLENS'
Lucky Lottery Office, 151,
Market-street, Baltimore.
In the above scheme there are not two blanks to a prize.

A regular check book will be kept, and tickets examined gratis.
Prize Tickets and foreign bank notes received in payment. Orders by mail (post paid) promptly attended to.
September 18

John P. Latruite,
JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,
HAS just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Looking Glasses,

among which are some of the newest fashions, such as have not been exhibited in this town before; all of which he will sell as low as they can be procured in the above places.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of gold and silver watches, jewellery, silver ware of every description; and plated ware, consisting of branch candlesticks, candlesticks, liquor stands, castors, snuff-boxes, trays, &c. &c.
September 18

Weavers' Slays or Reeds.

THE subscriber has for sale, 6,000 dollars worth of the first quality weavers' slays, which he will sell on moderate terms—they are assorted in boxes of 100 dollars each—calculated for woollen, linsey, cotton and linen; all made for country weavers, 4-4 and 5-4 wide. By the box they will be sold low.

THOMAS GRIMSHAW.
September 18

is that calculated to elicit the subscription of individual wealth to public use. While the state regards herself as amply remunerated for a temporary suspension of the interest on her share of the common stock, by the accomplishment of a public work, calculated to replace this interest, at some future period; and to augment, in the interim, her wealth and population.

This system is not more susceptible of application to the circumstances of a single state than to those of the United States. It would suffice in order to extend the scale, to extend, also, the means of its application. I would reluctantly appropriate, any part of the public revenue, to roads or canals, without that security, for their judicious, faithful, and economical completion, which would be afforded, by associating, in their original structure and subsequent preservation and repair, the cautious sagacity, persevering industry, and unceasing vigilance, of private interest—although I am not prepared to say, that there are no works of this description, to which I would not subscribe from the public treasury, a larger proportion than two fifths of the stock necessary for their execution—or that there may not be some, connected with the common defence, which would be cheaply provided for at the sole cost of the union.—One of my two colleagues, (Mr. Smyth and Mr. Barbour,) to whose arguments I have so often referred, sought to discourage the smaller states from yielding their support to the resolutions before us, by suggesting, that, under any equitable distribution of the fund, which it is proposed to set apart for internal improvement, but a very inconsiderable allotment would fall to their share—while, the other, significantly asked, "if Massachusetts would give five millions of dollars to New-York or Virginia?"

Sir, the question whether congress have the constitutional power, so to apply the public money, ought not to be decided by such considerations. Its decision, may, indeed, but its truth cannot be affected, in the remotest degree, by the manner in which the power, that we seek to sustain, may be hereafter exercised. If the smaller states will receive, but little, they require less than those of larger dimensions—and it should satisfy their justice, that, what they receive, will be in the exact proportion of what they contribute to the common fund.

The first suggestion of my colleague reduces the fund to the least sum proposed—the last swells it to millions. I acknowledge, that I most earnestly wish to see it augmented to an extent, much beyond the appropriation contemplated by the resolution on our table. And when a proper occasion shall offer, I will submit a resolution which I hold in my hand, to enlarge it by adding the proceeds of sale of all the lands, ceded to the government of the United States, by the commonwealth of Virginia. [Here Mr. Mercer read a resolution to that effect.] The propriety of this enlarging the proposed fund has been suggested to me, not only by the general policy of such an augmentation, but by the express terms of the Virginia act of cession, in which the United States were a party. There is, in this compact, a reservation of "all the ceded territory, as a common fund for the use and benefit of the several states, including Virginia, according to their respective proportions in the general charge and expenditures, set forth in the articles of confederation;" which would be found on comparison, to correspond very nearly with that ratio of distribution, provided by the act of the last congress creating a fund for internal improvement, to which, the late President refused his assent.

The compact solemnly subjoins to this reservation, that "this fund shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for the purpose set forth, and for no other purpose whatever." The maxima of good faith and a positive provision of the federal constitution, enjoin upon Congress, the fulfilment of this stipulation—and no mode of giving effect to it, would better accord with its letter and spirit, than a distribution of the fund among the several states, for the purposes proposed by the resolutions.

The sentiment, I know, Mr. Chairman, exists, and I regret that it does, that if a fund be provided for internal improvement, it will be misapplied to gratify local and sectional interests. An effectual security against such an abuse of power, would be created by a distribution of its annual revenue, in conformity with the provision of the Virginia compact—and if the fund should be augmented to the extent, which I have just proposed, such a division of it would not destroy its efficacy. I cannot be believed, that there exists a single state, in the Union, in which, such a fund would not be required, or could not be judiciously applied. No part of America has yet reached a degree of improvement, which leaves its internal intercourse, without a demand for an additional road or canal.

Although all the states, or even a majority of them, might not combine in devoting their respective shares of such a fund to the common object, yet some of them occasionally would, so as to obviate, in part, the chief inconvenience resulting from its distribution.

Is it too much to suppose, that there exists throughout the United States a patriotism which would exult at the accomplishment of a connexion of the lakes with the Hudson, by means of the useful and noble work, which New-York has just commenced, or that scarcely less important, though much less expensive, connexion between the waters of the Ohio and the Chesapeake, which Virginia has so long contemplated?

To the smaller states, who are said to have least concern in the decision of this question, every new cement of an union, essential, indeed, to the future prosperity and happiness of all its members, must be peculiarly interesting, since in any calamity, which might destroy this great bulwark of our common safety, they would be the greatest sufferers.

With regard to the general character of that power, which we are now, I trust, about to exert, it must be universally acknowledged, that whatever tends to facilitate the necessary intercourse between the remote extremities and the common centre of so vast an empire, has the same propitious effect, as would result, were it o-

therwise practicable, from contracting the extent of its territory, without reducing its population, impairing its wealth, or narrowing its resources.

To the friends of American liberty, who justly regard the state governments as essential parts of a republican system erected on a scale, so extended, as to constitute a cause of alarm—who, with equal truth, consider our union as the bond alike, of our independence and freedom, every measure which has the effect of diminishing the extent of the one, or of multiplying and strengthening the ties of the other, must be viewed with anxious solicitude.

For Virginia, so unhappily divided on this question, it should be enough to silence her objections, that, situated midway between the colonies of England and Spain, she constitutes the key of that expanded arch, which, stretching from north to south, binds the whole east in union, and sustains, upon its broad and lofty summit, our western empire.

Representing a district adjacent to the seat of the government, I have personally, or in behalf of my immediate constituents, less interest in the decision of this question, than those gentlemen who come from the remote sections of the union; but who can be insensible to the great purpose which should constantly animate all our labors; the preservation and improvement of that noble fabric of government; under which it is alike our happiness and our glory to live?

Married.

At Washington, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. THOMAS R. GEE, to Miss LUCRETIA BREST, both of this place.

Died.

On Sunday night last, Mr. SAMUEL HUTTON, coachmaker, aged 32 years, formerly of Baltimore.

Exchange Coffee-House
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, September 17.

ARRIVED.
Ship Thomas, Kelly, 41 days from the Isle of May; salt, wine, and tanned leather, to James Sanderson. Vessels left, the same as reported by brig Economy, Cleveland, ar. yesterday, with the addition of brig Vancouver, of Philadelphia, ar. 3d of August from Oporto.

Sch. Happy-Return, Thorogood, from Camden, N. C. with merchandise, to the master.

CLEARED.
Brig Friendship, Manning, Boston.

An inland vessel was upset in a squall this morning, and grounded on the flats opposite town.—Those on board saved themselves by clinging to her sides, until relieved by boats from the shore.

Sch. Mary-Elizabeth, Newcomb, hence, at Oporto, 1st August.

Sch. Rose-in-bloom, Howland, hence, ar. at Charleston, S. C. 10th inst. in a very quick passage of 5 days.

Sch. Hilan, Hand, cl. at Philadelphia, 16th inst. for this port.

State of the Weather.—At 2 P. M. 74 deg.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
The Grand State Lottery

Will commence drawing in Philadelphia; the first drawn number will be entitled to

Ten Thousand Dollars!

The prizes only will be drawn, consequently it will be completed in ten days drawing.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

50,000 DOLLARS.

D20,000 D10,000
10,000 10,000
10,000 10,000
10,000 10,000
10,000 4 of 5,000

100 of 1000, 36 of 500, and 5000 of 40.
All payable in cash.
Tickets will advance to 40 dollars on the opening of the wheels. Present price 38 dollars.

Halves D19 1/4 Quarters D9 50
Eighths D4 75 Sixteenths 2 3/4
TO BE HAD AT

ALLENS'

Lucky Lottery Office, 151,

Market-street, Baltimore.

In the above scheme there are not two blanks to a prize.

A regular check book will be kept, and tickets examined gratis.

Prize Tickets and foreign bank notes received in payment. Orders by mail post paid promptly attended to.

September 18

John P. Latruite,

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,

HAS just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Looking Glasses,

among which are some of the newest fashions, such as have not been exhibited in this town before; all of which he will sell as low as they can be procured in the above places.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of gold and silver watches, jewellery, silver ware of every description; and plated ware, consisting of branch candlesticks, candlesticks, liquor stands, castors, snuff-boxes, trays, &c. &c.

September 18

Weavers' Slays or Reeds.

THE subscriber has for sale, 6,000 dollars worth of the first quality weavers' slays, which he will sell on moderate terms—they are assorted in boxes of 100 dollars each—calculated for woollen, linen, cotton and linen; all made for country weavers, 4-4 and 5-4 wide. By the box they will be sold low.

THOMAS GRIMSHAW.

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

September 18

For Sale,
A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN.
A GOOD Cook and House-servant. She would be sold low to a kind master, and conditioned she shall not be sold out of the district. Inquire of the Printer.
September 18

Chamber-maid Wanted.
A MIDDLE-AGED mulatto woman, that can come well recommended, may hear of a situation in a small family, by applying at this office. She must be a good washer and ironer.
St Sept 18

Just Landing,
FROM brig Susan, from Portland; and for sale at the cabinet warehouse, lower end of Prince-street.

Carriages, Waggon, &c.
together with Furniture and Chairs, viz.: 3 top carriages, with plated harness 14 Jersey waggon, with harness Bureaus; tables; sideboards Dressing glasses; bedsteads; chairs Trunks; bridles; easy chairs Bolts of duck; shoes and hats A few barrels No 1 mackerel

IN STORE,
A general assortment of goods in his line—comprising the best variety in the district of Columbia: all of which will be sold low.

ON HAND,
Mahogany, in logs and boards.

Furniture, &c. made and repaired as usual.
SAMUEL WARD.

September 18

Port-Tobacco Jockey Club

Races,

WILL commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of OCTOBER next. The purses to be raised and paid as usual.—They will be respectable; but the precise amount cannot be ascertained.—It is supposed the first day's purse will be 300 dollars; the second, about 200; the third day's race, for a saddle, bridle, and martingale: for saddle horses of the county only. The first day's race, 4 miles and repeat; the second day's race, 2 miles and repeat; the third day's race, 1 mile and repeat:—weights agreeable to the Washington Jockey club races, except the saddle horses, and they may carry a feather.

Sept. 18

Joshua Riddle

INTENDS opening a NIGHT SCHOOL

on Monday evening, the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, in his school room, on Wilkes-st. opposite Mrs. Slacum's. He solicits a share of patronage.

N. B. The number of scholars will be limited. He will therefore thank those who may wish to attend, to apply early.

September 17

Wanted,

A DRAWING MASTER.

WHO understands painting in WATER COLOURS. Apply at the

GAZETTE OFFICE.

September 17

Landing

FROM on board the Norfolk packet and for sale, 12 hhds Antigua Rum

August 20

Corn.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for 7,000 bushels yellow corn on application to

JOHN H. LADD & Co.

September 2

New Cheese.

TWO thousand lbs. good Connecticut cheese in small casks. For sale by

MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.

September 1

Salt, Rum, &c.

450 SACKS Liverpool ground alum salt 1600 bushels do do do do

100 sacks do fine do do do

80 puncheons 3d pf. fine flavoured West India Rum (sugars)

80 hhds 1st and 2d quality muscovado 300 bags prime green coffee

500 reams wrapping paper 600 lbs Spanish hot and Bengal indigo

5 pipes pure Holland gin 50 quarter casks sweet Malaga wine

40 casks London refined salt petre 4 hhds North Carolina honey

600 lbs do beeswax Gunpowder, imperial, young hyson and hyson teas; old Jamaica spirits and cognac

brandy; old port and Madeira wine Ground and race ginger; pepper; alum

Pimento; nutmegs; cloves; coppers Best flour for family use—with a general

assortment of GROCERIES—all of which are offered for sale on moderate terms, by

BRYAN HAMPSON & Co.

September 8

C. & I. P. Thompson

HAVE received per ships Ocean, from London, and America, from Liverpool, the following articles:

Extra Imperial Saxony cloths and cassimeres; fine and superfine do do

Double milled drabs Blankets; fannels; bombazetts; furniture moreens

Tartan plaids; superfine and fine Kidderminster carpetings, new patterns

Mourning and fancy London prints Rich oriental furniture chintz

6-4 super Carlisle gingham Fancy and India box muslins

9-8 stout steam loom shirtings Apron checks; Manchester cords and

velvettes—which with their former stock comprise a complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

September 3

English Cheese & Mustard.

JUST received a few cases of Cheshire, double and single Gloucester, dolphin and pine apple Cheese, secured in lead, particularly selected, and warranted of a quality equal to any ever imported.

ALSO,

4 cases 1st quality Durham Mustard, in leaden cannisters—For sale by

JOHN H. CREASE,

WHO HAS ON HAND,

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

September 6

Notice.
WILL be sold on Saturday, the 19th instant, at the house of D. Haines, sundries, groceries, household and kitchen furniture, one waggon and gear, two carts and gear, also a dray. Terms of sale—cash.
J. D. HARRISON.

September 18

For Boston,

The brig ECONOMY, James Cleveland, master, burthen 1000 bbls. She is an excellent and fast sailing vessel, and will be ready to load in four days. For freight of 500 bbls. apply to

JOHN H. LADD & Co.

Who have for sale the brig's cargo of 3000 bushels 1st of May salt and 150 goat skins.

Sept 18

For Norfolk,

The regular trading sch. GEO. WASHINGTON, capt. Jackson, will sail on Monday, 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply on board at Ramsay's wh. or to

JOHN MC COBB.

September 17

For Freight,

The brig MERCATOR, Captain Parsons, carries about 1000 barrels; will be ready for the reception of a cargo in five days, and take freight for the West Indies or any eastern port.

For sale said Brig's Cargo of 700 casks fresh Thomaston lime. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Boston & Newburyport.

The new fast sailing Schooner FRANKLIN, Captain Walker, has the principal part of her cargo engaged, and will sail early next week. For freight of 300 bbls. apply as above

September 17

For Amsterdam,

The brig RESOLUTION, William Malcom, master; is an excellent vessel and will commence loading in two days. For freight of a few hogheads, apply to A. C. Cazenove, or

August 27

For Boston and Lubec,

The sch. THOMAS, capt. Thomas, will sail in a few days, and take 500 bbls freight on moderate terms. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Who have for sale, rec'd per sch. Liberty, 50 bbls mackerel, 1/2 whole and halves 100 bundles sheathing paper

For New-York or Boston,

The sch. LUCY ANN, captain Pitsbury, an excellent vessel, carries about 600 bbls. and will take freight for either of the above ports. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Who have for sale said schooner's cargo of 65 tons plaster paris 300 grind stones

September 15

For the West-Indies,

or elsewhere.

The brig FRIENDSHIP, Thomas A. Manning, master, burthen about 900 barrels; she is a good vessel, sails well, and is now ready to take freight on very moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN H. LADD & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel, a few barrels Navy beef. Boxes excellent Codfish; brown soap, mahogany furniture, consisting of large and portable writing desks, and work tables—also a set of chairs and a few M. white pine boards.

September 8

For Boston,

The sch. ELIZA ANN, captain Thorndike, is now loading, and will sail in 2 days: 800 bbls will be taken on freight, if offered immediately. Apply to

Aug 22

Liverpool Salt and Coals.

The cargo of brig Nancy & Mary, J. Barnecoat master, from Liverpool, 4500 bushels coarse salt

300 do coal ALSO.

The cargo of the ship Maria, Wm. Morrell master, of

3000 bushels } coarse Liverpool salt 500 casks } do do

4500 bushels Cannel and Orrell coal

For Sale or Freight,

The brig NANCY & MARY, captain Barnecoat, burthen about 2700 barrels, a good vessel, and can be ready for a cargo in a few days.

Also for Freight,

The ship MARIA, Wm. Morrell master, burthen 3600 barrels or 500 hogheads tobacco, in complete order for any voyage.

Also for Freight,

The brig VISITOR, captain Thomas, burthen about 2500 bbls. nearly a new vessel, and can be immediately ready for a cargo. Apply to

Sept 1

For Freight,

To a port in the West Indies or south of Europe.

The firm new brig PLANTER, capt Bly, burthen 1000 bbls. Apply to

T. H. HOWLAND.

Who has for sale, on board said vessel, 150 tons plaster

9th mo 15

Carpenters Wanted.

THE subscriber wants to employ 4 good House Carpenters. To such he will give good wages, if immediate application be made.

WILLIAM STEWART.

September 14

C. Potbury,

Professor of the French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages.

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has commenced to teach the above languages at Mr. Cowing's School-Room. Terms and hours of attendance may be known by personal application to him there at 7 o'clock every evening (Thursdays and Sundays excepted).

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

September 2

For Sale or Rent.
THAT valuable property called CON-
WAY'S WHARF, with the Ware-
houses thereon fronting on Union-street,
the warehouses will be rented separately
required. For terms apply to
WM. HERBERT, Jr.
August 25

To Rent.
The brick warehouse at the cor-
ner of King & Union streets, later-
ly occupied by Tucker & Wheel-
wright. For particulars inquire of
EBENR WHEELWRIGHT
or JOHN H. LADD & Co.
September 16

To Rent.
The dwelling where the subscri-
ber lives, in Prince-street, next
door to Mrs. Fletcher's. Posses-
sion can be had immediately. Any
person wishing to purchase the furniture,
may have it on accommodating terms.—It
is new and in good order.
ROBERT S. BLACKLOCK
September 17

For Sale or Rent.
A large two-story brick dwelling
house, situated on the east side of
Washington-st. between Queen &
Princess-streets.
I will also lease for a term of years, several
small farms lying on each side of the
Little River Turnpike road, about seven
miles from this place.
AUG. FITZHUGH
September 7

Public Sale.
UNDER the authority of a deed of trust
from James D. Patterson to me, I shall
at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 5th day of
September next, upon the premises, pro-
ceed to sell at public auction for cash, or
upon such credit as may then be agreed on,
a lot of ground, with the buildings
thereon erected, situate on the west
side of West-street, and north side
of King-st. in the town of Alexan-
dria, and described in the said deed as fol-
lows: beginning at a point where the north
line of King-street intersects the west line
of West-street, and extending westwardly
with the line of King-street 19 feet; thence
north and parallel with King-street 100 feet
to a 10 feet alley; thence east and parallel
to King-street 19 feet to West-street;
thence south with West-street 100 feet to
the beginning—subject to a ground rent of
57 dollars, payable on the 15th day of Oc-
tober, in each and every year forever.
J. D. SIMMS, Trustee.

The sale of the above
property is postponed till Thursday the
24th inst. September 5

Land for Sale.
I WILL sell from 150 to 300 acres of land,
part of the farm on which I live.—On
said land there is a log house with two
rooms on a floor, a meat house, with several
other small buildings, an excellent ap-
ple orchard, peaches, pears, quinces, dam-
sons, &c.
DANIEL DULANY.
August 24

Lexington for Sale.
THIS estate, containing two thousand
three hundred and fifty acres, more or
less, being one half of the well known tract
of land commonly called "Mason's Neck,"
situated on the Potomac, in the county of
Fairfax, Virginia, is now offered for sale.
About two-thirds of it is covered with an
unknown heavy growth of white and black
oak, hickory, pine, poplar, &c. near the wa-
ter's edge, whence it may be transported
to the markets of the district of Columbia,
(a distance of 20 miles only) where timber
and fuel are always in demand, and with-
out the expense and risk encountered in
conveying those articles from situations fur-
ther down the river: the remainder is in
cultivation, and furnished with every ne-
cessary building for that purpose; together
with orchards and a blacksmith's shop. The
lot, or improvements are a spacious and
elegant dwelling-house, kitchen,
dairy, smoke-house, office, ice-
house, a well of excellent water,
and a falling garden, of the most tasteful
and costly design, filled with the rarest and
most beautiful shrubberies and flowers, ex-
otic and indigenous, all situated on an emi-
nence, commanding a view of the rest of
the tract, which extends in an uninter-
rupted plain from the foot of the eminence to
the Potomac and Occoquan, by which it is
so far bounded as to render the expense of
enclosing it comparatively nothing. The
prospect, moreover, of the surrounding
country, diversified in every direction by
sheets of water, is really beautiful beyond
description. There are likewise attached
to this estate four valuable

Shad & Herring Fisheries:
however, the subscriber intends to reserve
one of them and a few acres of land. The
woods abound with deer in such numbers,
that with a little care a gentleman might
command a constant supply of venison for
his table; and besides the large streams a-
bovementioned, the various creeks and in-
lets that every where intersect the land are
covered in the proper season with wild fowl
of every description known in our waters.
When to all these advantages is added the
great natural fertility of the land, which is
not exceeded perhaps in the western coun-
try, its adaptation to improvement by the use
of plaster, which has been proved by ex-
periment, its vicinity to society, to market,
to two manufacturing grist-mills, to which
the distance of conveyance by land and wa-
ter is not more than 5 or 6 miles, it may
with truth be pronounced the most valuable
estate, of the same extent, in the whole
range of country watered by the Potomac.
It will be sold entire or divided to suit pur-
chases.
The terms of sale will be one-third of the
purchase money in hand, the remaining 2-
3ds in two equal annual payments, with in-
terest from the day of sale, secured by a
deed of trust on the land—which will be
shewn in my absence to any person dis-
posed to purchase, by Mr. William Mason or
Mr. Weston, residing on the premises.
August 31 WILLIAM MASON.

Lost.
ON Tuesday evening at the Theatre, or
between there and the Coffee House,
a GOLD BREAST-PIN, in the form of a
Branch, and set in emerald. It can be of
little value to the finder, who will receive
a liberal reward on leaving it at this office.
September 10

Notice.
ALL persons are prohibited shooting,
hunting, or trespassing in any man-
ner on the grounds of the subscribers, as
the law will be enforced without respect to
persons.
JOHN RAMSAY,
PETER SHEPHERD,
WM. HERBERT, Jr.
September 16

Gunston for Sale.
THIS elegant estate is situated on the
Potomac, 16 miles below Alexandria
—it is bounded on three sides by the Po-
tomac and Pohick creek, and contains nearly
3,000 acres of land, level and fertile, to
which are attached six shad and herring
fisheries, two of which command the river
channel. This land will be laid off in
four tracts, so as to have one or more fish-
eries to each; these tracts will be again di-
vided if requisite. This estate is level and
beautifully situated, very fertile, and re-
markably healthy. Plaster acts with an
effect equal to that of any part of Virginia
or Pennsylvania.—I have used 300 bushels
in twelve months, and such is its beneficial
operation, that were I to keep this land, I
should considerably increase the quantity.
A manufacturing mill is distant about two
miles, on a stream navigable for vessels
carrying 1200 bushels of wheat, where the
Baltimore and Dist. of Columbia prices are
given for grain: being bounded on 5 sides by
water, a small extent only of fence is ne-
cessary to inclose the whole: it would be
admirably adapted to grazing. The im-
provements are a large and very
substantial brick mansion, 40 by
70 feet, with every necessary out-
house, three commodious barns,
houses for Negroes, and fish houses at each
of the fisheries. 120,000 bricks and 1000
bushels of lime are just burnt on the pre-
mises. There is a considerable extent of
live fence, both useful and ornamental, two
orchards of well selected apples and peach,
besides an abundance of other choice fruit.
More than 150 acres are in clover, 200 in
corn, and land is in preparation for sowing
250 bushels of small grain. Any quantity
of hay can be cut from the low grounds,
some of which (and all might) have been
reclaimed at a trifling expense. The river
and creeks, abound with wild fowl, parti-
cularly canvas backs, the woods with deer
and a variety of other game. Mules, cat-
tle, highly improved sheep, farming uten-
sils and household furniture can be had.
The terms of sale will be accommodating.
Property in any of the cities, negroes, bank
stock, western lands, or lands near the
Ridge, will be taken in payment.—Letters
must be addressed to me at Pohick Church,
Fairfax county, Virginia.
September 4 GEORGE MASON.

Valuable Estate for Sale.
UNDER the authority of a decree from
the Equity Court of Prince George's
county, the subscriber will on Wednesday
the 23d day of September next, offer at public
sale, at the house of Isidore Hardy, in
Piscataway, a most valuable property, the

Estate of George R. Leiper,
Esq. deceased, so well known by the name
of MONTPELIER—about 2 miles from
Piscataway, 9 miles from Alexandria, and
16 from Washington city.
This farm, which contains rather more
than 600 acres, is truly valuable. The soil
is fertile and highly susceptible of improve-
ment by the use of clover and plaster. The
buildings are good and commodious, and
the site of the Mansion, in beauty
of perspective and salubrity of air,
is excelled by few in Potomac ri-
ver. To be credited to appreciate fully
the elegance of the situation and all
the advantages which result to the posses-
sor of this valuable estate, it is only ne-
cessary that it should be viewed, which may be
done, and every necessary information ob-
tained, by application to the subscriber, or
Mr. Aquila Baden, the present manager of
the farm.
The terms of sale are that the purchaser
shall pay one-third in ready money, and
the residue in two equal annual payments,
with interest from the day of sale, to be se-
cured by bond with approved security, and
on the ratification of the sale by the court,
and the payment of the whole purchase
money with the interest thereon due, and
not before, the trustee will execute to the
purchaser a deed in the terms of the decree.
The purchaser on complying with the terms
of sale, will have the liberty of seeding a
crop of winter grain.
THOMAS MUNDELL, Trustee.
Oakland, near Piscataway, 1 cpt23S
August 11

Public Sale.
The subscriber will offer at public sale,
on the same day and place above men-
tioned, 125 acres of land (lying nearly square)
adjoining the above farm. It has been en-
closed five years, without being cultivated;
has 8 or 10 acres well set in timothy, and
upwards of 30 in good timber and wood of
different kinds. The improvements are a
logged quarter and good barn.—A
part of the land has been well cow-
penned for the five years. Terms
will be made known on the day of
sale.
HENRY D. HATTON,
Near Piscataway, thstut23dS
August 20

Ship Timber, &c.
THE subscriber, residing on Matta-
woman Creek, in Charles County,
Maryland, will dispose of (standing)
a large quantity of first rate White Oak
Ship Timber, Wharf Logs, Timber suited
for Staves, Plank, Scantling, or other
purposes, in any quantity; likewise sev-
eral thousand cords Oak Wood. Pur-
chasers will find it to their advantage to
apply as the terms will be moderate, and
here is navigable water to the spot.
WM. MASON.
May 8

Charles County Court,
March Term, 1818.
BILL IN CHANCERY.
Robert Perry
versus
James B. Dunnington, Robert Dunning-
ton, Francis Taylor and Elizabeth B.
his wife, James Dunnington and Catharine
his wife, William Simmons and Bether
his wife, heirs of William Dunnington.

THE Complainant alleged in his bill
that the Respondents have in pos-
session the real estate of their deceased
father Wm. Dunnington, whose personal
estate was not sufficient for the payment
of his debts. Wm. Dunnington's estate
is indebted to the complainant in a large
sum of money. The object of the bill is
to procure a decree for the sale of the
land, for the payment of the debts re-
maining unpaid by the personal estate.
Some of the heirs of Wm. Dunnington
are non-residents.—It is thereupon, at
motion of the Complainant, ordered that
he cause a copy of this order to be in-
serted in the Alexandria Gazette for the
space of three months, to the intent that
the absent defendants may have notice of
this application, and of the subject and
object of the bill, and may be warned to
appear in this court in person or by a so-
licitor, to shew cause, if any there be,
wherefore a decree should not pass as
prayed.
Teste,
JOHN BARNES, CLK.
June 27 3m

Charles County Court,
March Term, 1818.
ON application to Charles county court
by petition in writing of John Smith,
of Charles county, for the benefit of the
act of assembly for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors, passed at November
session 1805, and the several supplements
thereof, on the terms mentioned therein,
a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors on oath, so far as he can as-
certain them, being annexed to his peti-
tion, and the court being satisfied by com-
petent testimony that the said John Smith
has resided two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application, in the
state of Maryland, and being also satis-
fied that the said John Smith is in actual
confinement for debt, and the said John
Smith having entered into bond with suf-
ficient security for his personal appear-
ance in Charles county court, to answer
such allegations as his creditors may
make against him.—It is therefore ordered
and adjudged that the said John Smith
be discharged from imprisonment; and
that by causing a copy of this order to
be inserted in some one of the newspa-
pers edited in the District of Columbia,
once a week for two months successively
before the third Monday of August next,
he give notice to his creditors to appear
before the said Court, at Charlestown, in
said county, on the said third Monday of
August next, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, and
to shew cause why the said John Smith
should not have the benefit of the several
insolvent laws as prayed. Given under
my hand this 20th day of June 1818.
Teste, JOHN BARNES, CLK.

New Publications.
JUST Received and for sale by the
subscribers,
Capt. Tuckey's Narrative of an
Expedition to explore the River Zaire,
usually called the Congo, in South-
ern Africa, in 1816, to which are ad-
ded the Journal of Professor Smith,
and some general observations on its
Inhabitants, published by Permission
of the Lords of the admiralty.
The possibility of approaching the
North Pole asserted by the Hon. D.
Barrington, with an appendix con-
taining Papers on the same Subject,
and on a Northwest Passage, by Col.
Beaufoy, F. R. S. Illustrated with a
Map of the North Pole, according to
the latest Discoveries.
Hobhouse's Historical Illustrations
of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold,
containing Dissertations on the Ruins
of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Lit-
erature.
Joyce's Dialogues in Chemistry for
the amusement and Instruction of
young people, 2 vols.
The Brownie of Bodsbeck and other
Tales, by James Hogg, Author of
Queen's Wake, &c.
Marriage, a novel.
The Bachelor and the Married
Man do.
Foliage, a Poem, by Leigh Hunt.
The Fudge Family in Paris.
Zuma, or the Tree of Health, and
other Tales, by Mad. de Genlis.
A Help to the profitable Reading
of the Holy Scriptures, by the Rev.
Edward Bickersteth.
The Testimony of Natural Theo-
logy to Christianity, by Dr. Gisborne.
The Life of Mrs. Isabella Graham.
Mrs. Martha Ramsay.
Rev. Dr. Buchanan.
Dr. Watson, Bishop of
Landaff.
Ellis's Account of Lord Artherst's
Embassy to China.
Rambles in Italy, by an American.
Rob Roy Mc-Gregor; or Auld
Lang Syne, a Musical Drama.
Every new publication as soon
as it can arrive, may be had of
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
September 9 wfm6t

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria county, 1818
September Term.
ORDERED. That the adminis-
trators of John Violett, decen-
sed, do insert the usual advertisement
three times a week for four weeks in
the Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
Test,
A. MOORE,
Register of Wills.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscribers, of Alexandria
county, in the district of Columbia,
have obtained from the Orphans'
Court of said county, letters of ad-
ministration on the personal estate of
John Violett, late of the county a-
foresaid, deceased: all persons hav-
ing claims against the said decedent,
are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscribers, passed by the Or-
phans' Court, on or before the 10th
day of March next, or they may by
law be excluded from all benefit to
said estate—and those indebted there-
to are required to make immediate
payment. Given under our hands
this 10th day of September, 1818.
CATHARINE VIOLETT,
ROBERT G. VIOLETT,
Administrators of John Violett, dec.

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria county, 1818
September Term.
ORDERED. That the adminis-
tratrix of Archibald I. Taylor, decen-
sed, do insert the usual advertise-
ment three times in the Alexandria
newspapers. A copy.
Test,
A. MOORE,
Register of Wills.
This is to give notice.
That the subscriber, of Alexandria
county, in the district of Columbia,
has obtained from the Orphans' Court
of said county, letters of administra-
tion on the personal estate of Archi-
bald I. Taylor deceased: all persons
having claims against the said decen-
sed are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, passed by the Orphans'
Court, on or before the 10th day of
March next, or they may by law be
excluded from all benefit to said es-
tate, and those indebted thereto are
required to make immediate pay-
ment. Given under my hand this
10th day of September, 1818.
ELIZABETH TAYLOR,
Adm'x. of Archibald I. Taylor, dec.

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria county, 1818
September Term.
ORDERED. That the executor of
Christian Piles, deceased, do in-
sert the usual advertisement three
times a week for two weeks in the
Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
Test,
A. MOORE,
Register of Wills.
This is to give Notice.
That the subscriber, of Alexandria
county, in the district of Columbia,
has obtained from the Orphans' Court
of said county letters testamentary on
the estate of Christian Piles; late of
the county aforesaid, deceased: all
persons having claims against the said
decedent are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, passed by the
Orphans' Court, on or before the 10th
day of March next, or they may by
law be excluded from all benefit to
said estate, and those indebted there-
to are required to make immediate
payment. Given under my hand this
10th day of September, 1818.
LEWIS PILES,
Executor of Christian Piles, dec.

PROPOSALS.
By Gideon Fairman, John Binns and
Charles S. Parker,
TO PUBLISH
A Splendid Edition of
Washington's Farewell Address.
To the People of the United States.
THE world has seen enough of war-
riors and of Heroes—enough of Sta-
tesmen—of men who have guided Ar-
mies in the field, or dictated as Sa-
ges in the Cabinet, for the exclusive
purpose of Ambition. History from
its earliest page to the present day,
has offered to our contemplation, only
ONE WASHINGTON, but ONE MAN,
whose dangers in war, and labors in
peace, were undertaken and sup-
ported with a single eye, to the bene-
fit of his country; whose wonderful
and honorable success, was the plain
result of wisdom in design, and val-
our in execution; whom danger never
appalled, nor defeat depressed; who,
persevering in the justice of his cause,
won Victory till he won her: who
coveted no reward but the well earned
approbation of those whose interest
he lived to promote; who renounced
all public honors, when they ceased to
be the necessary instruments of good
to the people, whose gratitude confer-
red them; who superior to all Mon-
archs, was content to be called the

American Citizen. His career of glo-
ry through life was unstained by
crime; and his death was felt as a
loss by every individual of that com-
munity, whose political existence was
the fruit of his exertions.

**THE FAREWELL ADDRESS of Gen-
eral Washington** is the condensed result
of long experienced, matured reflec-
tion and strong anxiety for the perma-
nent prosperity of his country. His
advice concerning the great impor-
tance of maintaining indissolubly the
federal Union: the danger of indul-
ging too much in party feelings:—
the necessity of supporting public
credit at home:—of maintaining pub-
lic faith in all our transactions with
foreign nations: of encouraging for-
eign intercourse free from foreign at-
tachments:—are so many lessons of
prudence which we should do well to
bear in constant remembrance. Why
therefore should not his legacy of wis-
dom and affection, be so published, as
to admit of being constantly before
our eyes? An ornament to our apart-
ments, while it serves as a memento
to guide our public feelings, and to
manifest that the author lives in our
memories.

To make it such, is the aim of the
proposed Edition.
The Publishers are determined that
the Address shall be printed on paper
of the same quality and size as the
splendid edition of the Declaration of
Independence now engraving, & shall
in all respects be a companion worthy
that great State paper.

As errors are known from various
causes to find their way into the most
important writings, the publishers feel
it their duty, not only to satisfy them-
selves, but to satisfy the public, of the
authenticity of the copy from which
this splendid Edition of the Farewell
Address shall be published.
MR. GEORGE BRIDPORT will com-
plete the Design; of which the follow-
ing is an outline:—The introductory
part of the Address, in highly finish-
ed ornamental penmanship, shall form
the upper part;—the other parts of
the plate, shall be appropriate orna-
ments;—in the centre below shall be
engraved, from an historical design for
this publication by Mr. Sully the
Surrender of the British Army at
York-town, October 19, 1781.
The Address itself shall be printed
with type of a peculiar and a propi-
ate character, designed for this pur-
pose by Mr. Fairman, and to be cut
and cast by our best artists. No more
of the type shall be cast than will be
necessary to execute this Address; &
when it shall be completed, the type
and the matrices in which it was cast
shall be utterly destroyed; so that no
other work shall ever be executed by
the same letter which shall have print-
ed the "FAREWELL ADDRESS" of
him who lived and died, first in War;
first in Peace, and first in the hearts of
his Countrymen.

The paper, of the first quality, 36
by 26 inches, will be made by Mr.
Amies. The ink shall be carefully
prepared, and of the best materials.
The signature of General Washing-
ton from which it is proposed to ex-
ecute a fac simile for this publication,
is that which he affixed to the Consti-
tution of the United States, when he
signed it as President of the Conven-
tion in which it was framed; Thus
associating and concentrating some of
the greatest events in the life of this
great man and in the history of his
Country.

The ornamental writing will be de-
signed and executed in the very best
manner; the ornamental parts of the
design and vignette, will be engrav-
ed by G. FAIRMAN: and the Typo-
graphical part executed by John Binns.
They will take especial care of the ex-
ecution of their several duties in this
respect, and they will call to their aid,
all that liberality, zeal and industry
can command from the Sciences and
Arts, so as to make the "Farewell
Address" no mean specimen of the
state of the Fine Arts in the United
States.

As much progress has already been
made in designing and procuring ma-
terials for this splendid edition of
Gen. Washington's "Farewell Ad-
dress," it is expected it will be ready
for delivery, with the Splendid Edi-
tion of the Declaration of Indepen-
dence, in the month of December next.
That the public may have a more
perfect view of the design and style
of execution, than can be given in a
proposal, of this Tribute to the mem-
ory of him who was "a Conqueror for
the Freedom of his Country! A Leg-
islator for its Security! A Magis-
trate for its Happiness," it is not in-
tended to solicit any Subscriptions
until the Ornamental parts of the plate
shall be executed. It will then be sub-
mitted for public inspection and pub-
lic patronage, at five dollars a Copy,
payable on the delivery of the Engrav-
ing. Philadelphia, July 31.

80 Dollars Reward.
A BSCONDED on Saturday morning, the
15th inst. negro George, or George
Griffin, the property of Miss McCall, by
trade a miller, and understands some part
of the blacksmith's business; he is about
20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,
stout made, very black complexion, large
eyes and mouth, with thick lips. He is a
very artful fellow and has been in the habit
of obtaining himself as a free man, and will
no doubt attempt to pass as such, and prob-
ably get work—a down look when
spoken to.—His clothes not recollected, hav-
ing various suits.
A reward of 10 dollars will be given if
taken in the town or county, 20 in the coun-
ty of Washington or Fairfax, or the above
reward if taken 50 miles from town, with
all reasonable charges if brought home.
Masters of vessels are cautioned against
harboring or carrying off said runaway, as
they will be dealt with according to law.
JAMES SANDERSON.
August 17

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale a tract
of 80 acres of land, on the Colches-
ter road, five miles from Alexandria, ad-
joining the lands of Haywood Route and
Dennis Johnston. The greater part of
this tract is fine meadow land, abundantly
supplied with water. Also one other
tract of 261 acres, on the Ravensworth
road, about 6 miles from Alexandria, and
one mile from the first mentioned tract,
adjoining land of Thos. Janney and Mr.
McPherson: the greater part of this tract
is in wood, the soil good and highly sus-
ceptible of improvement from the use of
plaster. If these lands are not sold be-
fore the first of January next, they will
then be for rent.
CHARLES SIMMS.
June 18

Alexandria
Vol. XIX.]

Landing
FROM on board the Norfolk packet and
for sale, 12 bls Antigua Rum
August 20 NEWTON KEENE.

Prunello and Silk Shoes.
JUST received, (direct from France)
23 doz. black, green, buff, cinnamon,
white, brown and dove colored silk and
prunello shoes, of superior quality; a few
dozen glazed shoes.
Also,
On hand, an extensive assortment of ladies'
and misses' kid, morocco and leather shoes;
gentlemen's fine boots, shoes and pumps;
common and coarse shoes and pumps; boys'
and children's do; first and second quality
Baltimore hats; low priced men's and boys'
do; water proof plush do.—For sale whole-
sale and retail by the subscriber at his
store, King street.
August 3 Wm. TRUE.
dlwfmft

Mechanics' Bank of Alex'a.
September 1, 1818.
THE stockholders of this institution are
herby notified, that a dividend of 3
per cent is this day declared for the last
half year, on the Capital Stock paid in,
payable to them or their legal representa-
tives, on Friday the 11th inst.
By order of the Board.
P. H. MINOR, Cash'r.

This day is published,
AND for sale at the bookstore of
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,
The Controversy between M.
B. & Quervo,
which appeared in the Alexandria newspa-
pers in the year 1817, on some points of
ROMAN CATHOLICISM:
To which is added AN APPENDIX, con-
taining a brief notice of Luther—of In-
dulgence—of the Inquisition—and of
the Order of the Jesuits.
BY A PROTESTANT.
Price in boards one dollar. Sept 3

Books and Stationary.
ROBERT GRAY has just received for
sale on commission, an invoice of
Books and Stationary, among which are the
following articles, viz:
Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the mili-
tary and political power of Russia
Phillips's speeches; Shays's bookkeeping
Say's catechism of political economy
Manners & customs; Accidents of life
Gist's natural theology
Adams's history of all religions
Bennett's letters; history of the late war
Volney's Ruins; Brownie of Bodsbeck
The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man
Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry
Travels at home; Domestic Medicine
Debates of the Virginia Convention on
the adoption of the Federal Constitution
Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles
Boanet boards by the gross, dozen or sin-
gle; superfine vellum cap writing paper
August 23

New Grocery Store.
THE subscriber having commenced the
Grocery business in the house of Mr.
E. Lloyd, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm.
Dunlap, on Cameron street, between Fair-
fax and Royal streets, has particularly se-
lected for family use a general assortment
of the best wines, liquors, cordials and
groceries, which will be sold low for cash.
Also,
Twenty-four boxes Sicily lemons, in prime
order, from New-York; and a fine assort-
ment of handsome paper—hanging, recently
imported from Marseilles, which will be
sold very low by sets and by the yard.
VINCENT MASOLETTI.
August 18 1m

80 Dollars Reward.
A BSCONDED on Saturday morning, the
15th inst. negro George, or George
Griffin, the property of Miss McCall, by
trade a miller, and understands some part
of the blacksmith's business; he is about
20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,
stout made, very black complexion, large
eyes and mouth, with thick lips. He is a
very artful fellow and has been in the habit
of obtaining himself as a free man, and will
no doubt attempt to pass as such, and prob-
ably get work—a down look when
spoken to.—His clothes not recollected, hav-
ing various suits.
A reward of 10 dollars will be given if
taken in the town or county, 20 in the coun-
ty of Washington or Fairfax, or the above
reward if taken 50 miles from town, with
all reasonable charges if brought home.
Masters of vessels are cautioned against
harboring or carrying off said runaway, as
they will be dealt with according to law.
JAMES SANDERSON.
August 17

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale a tract
of 80 acres of land, on the Colches-
ter road, five miles from Alexandria, ad-
joining the lands of Haywood Route and
Dennis Johnston. The greater part of
this tract is fine meadow land, abundantly
supplied with water. Also one other
tract of 261 acres, on the Ravensworth
road, about 6 miles from Alexandria, and
one mile from the first mentioned tract,
adjoining land of Thos. Janney and Mr.
McPherson: the greater part of this tract
is in wood, the soil good and highly sus-
ceptible of improvement from the use of
plaster. If these lands are not sold be-
fore the first of January next, they will
then be for rent.
CHARLES SIMMS.
June 18